

at Tenth Avenue and bordering east side of block 101 as shown on Page townsite and block plats:

- (1) Pave street to fifty-two-foot width.
- (11) Place curb, gutter, and sidewalk on west side of street and curb and gutter only on east side of street.

Provided, That in the performance of the work authorized in this section, the Secretary may either cause the work to be done or transfer funds to the municipality for this purpose after ascertaining that each segment of work will be accomplished by a date certain and to standards satisfactory to the Secretary.

Sec. 6. (a) Upon incorporation the Secretary is authorized to make a lump-sum payment of \$330,000 to the municipality as assistance to the municipality in meeting the expenses of police and fire protection facilities and services, sewerage system, refuse disposal, electrical distribution system, water treatment and distribution, streets and roads, library, parks, playgrounds and other recreational facilities, municipal government buildings, and other properties and services required for municipal purposes.

(b) To make a lump-sum payment of \$50,000 to the municipality for improvements to the Page Hospital.

Sec. 7. Upon incorporation, the United States will provide to the municipality, upon its request, the services of Federal personnel to assist in the transition from a federally administered community to a self-governing municipal corporation: *Provided*, That such assistance shall be for a maximum of six months following the date of incorporation: *And provided further*, That the total number of such employees shall be limited to ten at any time.

Sec. 8. (a) Beginning with the fiscal year of incorporation of the municipality, the Secretary is authorized to pay annually to the municipality from revenues accrued in the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund a sum equal to 150 per centum of the taxes that would have been paid on property retained by the United States within the municipality that is required in the administration, operation, and maintenance of the Glen Canyon unit of the Colorado River Storage Project were said property in private ownership.

(b) Except as herein specifically provided, no assets of the Colorado River Storage Projects or moneys of the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund shall be utilized after incorporation of the municipality for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(c) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed \$1,000,000 to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Sec. 9. The Secretary is hereby authorized, subject only to the provisions of this Act, to perform such acts, to delegate such authority, and to prescribe such rules and regulations, and establish such terms and conditions as he may deem necessary and appropriate for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 10. All authority of the Secretary under sections 1 through 9 of this Act shall terminate five years following date of enactment unless incorporation of Page, Arizona, shall previously have been achieved.

Sec. 11. In the event the community of Page, Arizona, has not been incorporated under the laws of the State of Arizona on or before December 24, 1974, the Secretary is hereby directed, commencing January 1, 1975, to increase rates for services and other applicable charges for the community of Page, Arizona, to amounts sufficient that the sum thereof will cover all costs of administration, operation, and maintenance of municipal facilities or functions in Page, Arizona, except for those directly necessary

for the administration, operation, and maintenance of the Glen Canyon unit of the Colorado River Storage Project.

Sec. 12. This Act may be cited as the "Page, Arizona, Community Act of 1973".

By Mr. PELL (for himself, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. PASTORE, and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 1262. A bill to extend and make technical corrections to the National Sea Grant College and Program Act of 1966, as amended. Referred to the Committees on Labor and Public Welfare and Commerce, jointly by unanimous consent.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I am introducing today legislation to extend the authorization for the National Sea Grant College program.

Joining me in sponsoring this legislation are the distinguished senior Senator from Washington (Mr. MAGNUSON) my distinguished senior colleague from Rhode Island (Mr. PASTORE) and the distinguished junior Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS).

As the Senate sponsor of the legislation that established the Sea Grant College program in 1966, I have followed closely the executive management, the development and achievements of the program.

The Sea Grant College program has proven itself to be the most innovative and productive program in the marine sciences instituted during the past decade. The program continues to receive enthusiastic support from all segments of the oceanographic community—educators, scientists and engineers, marine-oriented industry, and fishermen.

In addition, and I believe this is important, the program has gained strong support from State government officials. In many coastal States, the State governments have turned to the resources of the Sea Grant institutions for the technical assistance necessary for management of coastal zone resources.

In my own State of Rhode Island, for example, the Graduate School of Oceanography at the University of Rhode Island, a Sea Grant institution, has been designated by the State government as the research center for the State's Coastal Zone Council. The university, with the help of Sea Grant funds, is able to provide to the State government the sound basis of fact on which to determine policies for maximum public benefit from the State's coastal zone. Sea Grant institutions are providing similar assistance in other States.

In only one respect has the Sea Grant College program lacked adequate support—and that is in budgetary support from the Federal Government. The program has developed in an orderly and efficient manner from its infancy, with an appropriation of \$5 million to its current appropriation of less than \$20 million.

The legislation I am introducing today would authorize appropriations for the next 3 years of \$30, \$40, and \$50 million.

In addition, the legislation would direct and authorize the Secretary of Commerce, through the Sea Grant College program, to conduct a study of means of sharing with other nations through appropriate cooperative programs the re-

sults of marine research useful in exploring, developing, and conserving coastal marine resources.

I believe such a study is of vital importance to the continuation in the future of the long tradition of freedom of oceanographic research. As the acknowledged world leader in marine research, the United States conducts oceanographic exploration and research in waters throughout the world. There is growing concern, however, that the freedom to conduct this research may be restricted through changes in existing international law.

Other nations, and particularly the developing nations, have become understandably concerned over research conducted in waters off their coasts. Their concern is based, in part, on the fact that they lack the technological ability to make use of the research findings, and in part a suspicion that scientific research by the United States may be a prelude to economic exploitation of ocean resources.

At the meeting of the United Nations Committee on Peaceful Uses of the Seabeds in Geneva in August of last year, the United States moved to meet these apprehensions on the part of other nations by offering to share with those nations the marine technology required to make productive use of oceanographic research.

The sea-grant college program, through its established liaison with industry, universities, and users of marine technology is ideally suited to conduct a study of the means providing for this sharing of knowledge.

I ask that the text of my bill be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

By previous agreement with the chairman of the committees involved, I ask that the bill be referred jointly to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1262

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the National Sea Grant College and Program Act of 1966, as amended, is further amended as follows:

(1) In section 203(b) (1), insert after "for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, not to exceed the sum of \$30,000,000," the following: "for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1974, not to exceed the sum of \$30,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, not to exceed the sum of \$40,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, not to exceed the sum of \$50,000,000."

(2) In section 204(a), delete subscript "(1)"; and delete all after "in any such fields", substituting a period therefor.

(3) In section 204(d) (1), after the first sentence insert the following: "The Secretary may grant total payments that exceed such per centum with respect to those programs or portions of programs requested by the Secretary on his own initiative, upon his determination that the requirement for payments of 33½ per centum of the cost thereof by the participant would be inequitable relative to the benefits which the participant would receive therefrom. The total amount of payments to be made by the Federal Gov-

ernment under all programs and portions of programs as to which the Secretary shall in any fiscal year exercise his authority under the preceding sentence to reduce or eliminate matching payments by the participant shall not exceed 1 percent of the funds appropriated under this Act for such fiscal year."

(4) In section 204(i)(3), after "marine resources" insert "and which is so designated by the Secretary".

(5) In section 204(i), add a new definition as follows:

"(5) the term 'vessel' means every description of water craft or other artificial contrivance used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water but does not include non-self-propelled habitats, buoys, platforms, and other devices or structures used principally for research purposes."

(6) Amend section 205 to read as follows:
"STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL MARINE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

"SEC. 205. (a) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed to undertake, through the National Sea Grant College Program, a study of the means of sharing, through cooperative programs with other nations, the results of marine research useful in the exploration, development, conservation, and management of marine resources.

"(b) In carrying out the study required by subsection (a), the Secretary is authorized, without regard for paragraphs (1) and (8) of section 204(d), to enter into contracts with, and make grants to, institutions, agencies, and organizations described in section 204 (c).

"(c) The Secretary shall submit to the President and to the Congress the results and findings of such study, including specific recommendations, not later than June 30, 1974.

"(d) For the purpose of carrying out this section there is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed the sum of \$100,000."

By Mr. SYMINGTON (for Mr. STENNIS and Mr. THURMOND) (by request):

S. 1263. A bill to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1974 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, by request, for Senator STENNIS and Senator THURMOND, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1974 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

I ask unanimous consent that a letter of transmittal requesting consideration of the legislation and explaining its purpose be printed in the RECORD immediately following the listing of the bill.

There being no objection, the bill and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1263

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

SEC. 101. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated during the fiscal year 1974 for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons as authorized by law, in amounts as follows:

Aircraft

For aircraft: for the Army, \$181,000,000; for the Navy and the Marine Corps, \$2,958,300,000; for the Air Force, \$2,912,800,000.

Missiles

For missiles: for the Army, \$599,900,000; for the Navy, \$680,200,000; for the Marine Corps, \$32,300,000; for the Air Force, \$1,573,200,000.

Naval Vessels

For naval vessels: for the Navy, \$3,901,800,000.

Tracked Combat Vehicles

For tracked combat vehicles: for the Army, \$201,700,000; for the Marine Corps, \$46,200,000.

Torpedoes

For torpedoes and related support equipment: for the Navy, \$219,900,000.

Other Weapons

For other weapons: for the Army, \$51,300,000; for the Navy, \$41,900,000; for the Marine Corps, \$700,000.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

SEC. 201. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated during the fiscal year 1974 for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States for research, development, test, and evaluation, as authorized by law, in amounts as follows:

For the Army, \$2,108,700,000;

For the Navy (including the Marine Corps), \$2,711,700,000;

For the Air Force, \$3,212,500,000; and

For the Defense Agencies, \$525,000,000, of which \$24,600,000 is authorized for the activities of the Director of Test and Evaluation, Defense.

TITLE III—ACTIVE FORCES

SEC. 301. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1973, and ending June 30, 1974, each component of the Armed Forces is authorized an end strength for active duty personnel as follows:

(1) The Army, 803,806;

(2) The Navy, 566,320;

(3) The Marine Corps, 196,419;

(4) The Air Force, 666,357.

except that the ceiling for any armed force shall not include members of the Ready Reserve of such armed force ordered to active duty under the provisions of section 673 of title 10, United States Code, members of the Army National Guard called into Federal service under section 3500 or 8500, as the case may be, of title 10, United States Code, or members of the militia of any State called into Federal service under chapter 15 of title 10, United States Code. Whenever one or more units of the Ready Reserve are ordered to active duty after the date of enactment of this section, the President shall, on the first day of the second fiscal year quarter immediately following the quarter in which the first unit or units are ordered to active duty and on the first day of each succeeding six-month period thereafter, so long as any such unit is retained on active duty, submit a report to the Congress regarding the necessity for such unit or units being ordered to active duty. The President shall include in each such report a statement of the mission of each such unit ordered to active duty, an evaluation of such unit's performance

of that mission, where each such unit is being deployed at the time of the report, and such other information regarding each such unit as the President deems appropriate.

TITLE IV—RESERVE FORCES

SEC. 401. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1973, and ending June 30, 1974, the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces will be programmed to attain an average strength of not less than the following:

(1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 379,144;

(2) The Army Reserve, 232,591;

(3) The Naval Reserve, 116,981;

(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 39,735;

(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 52,291;

(6) The Air Force Reserve, 49,773;

(7) The Coast Guard Reserve, 11,300.

SEC. 402. The average strength prescribed by section 401 of this title for the Selected Reserve of any reserve component shall be proportionately reduced by (1) the total authorized strength of units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component which are on active duty (other than for training) at any time during the fiscal year, and (2) the total number of individual members not in units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component who are on active duty (other than for training or for unsatisfactory participation in training) without their consent at any time during the fiscal year. Whenever such units or such individual members are released from active duty during any fiscal year, the average strength for such fiscal year for the Selected Reserve of such reserve component shall be proportionately increased by the total authorized strength of such units and by the total number of such individual members.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. Subsection (a)(1) of section 401 of Public Law 89-367 approved March 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 37), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a)(1) Not to exceed \$2,100,000 of the funds authorized for appropriation for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States under this or any other Act are authorized to be made available for their stated purposes to support: (A) Vietnamese and other free world forces in support of Vietnamese forces, (B) local forces in Laos; and for related costs, during the fiscal year 1974 on such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Defense may determine. None of the funds appropriated to or for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States may be used for the purpose of paying any overseas allowance, per diem allowance, or any other addition to the regular base pay of any person serving with the free world forces in South Vietnam if the amount of such payment would be greater than the amount of special pay authorized to be paid, for an equivalent period of service, to members of the Armed Forces of the United States (under section 310 of title 37, United States Code) serving in Vietnam or in any other hostile fire area, except for continuation of payments of such additions to regular base pay provided in agreements executed prior to July 1, 1970. Nothing in clause (A) of the first sentence of this paragraph shall be construed as authorizing the use of any such funds to support Vietnamese or other free world forces in actions designed to provide military support and assistance to the Government of Cambodia or Laos; Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit support of actions required to insure the safe and orderly withdrawal or disengagement of U.S. Forces from Southeast Asia, or to aid in the release of Americans held as prisoners of war."

This Act may be cited as the "Department of Defense Appropriation Authorization Act, 1974."

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., January 29, 1973.

Hon. SPIRO T. AGNEW,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded herewith proposed legislation "To authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1974 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes." This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for the 93rd Congress, and the Office of Management and Budget has advised that enactment of the proposal would be in accord with the program of the President. This proposal is being sent to the Speaker of the House.

This proposal would provide authorization for appropriations as needed for procurement in each of the categories of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and for other weapons for each of the military departments in an amount equal to the new obligational authority included in the President's budget for fiscal year 1974. In addition, the proposal would provide fund authorization in amounts equal to the new obligational authority included in the President's budget for fiscal year 1974 in total for each of the research, development, test and evaluation appropriations for the military departments and the defense agencies.

Title III of the proposal prescribes the end strength for active duty personnel for each component of the Armed Forces as required by subsection (d) (1) of section 412 of Public Law 86-149, as amended, in the number provided for by new obligational authority in appropriations requested for these components in the President's budget for fiscal year 1974.

Title IV of the proposal provides for the average strengths of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces in the number provided for by the new obligational authority in appropriations requested for these components in the President's budget for fiscal year 1974.

This proposal would also include for fiscal year 1974 language authorizing appropriations of the Department of Defense to be made available for the support of the (1) Vietnamese, and other Free World Forces in Vietnam, and (2) local forces in Laos, the terms of which are identical to the most recent congressional actions on Department of Defense Authorization and Appropriation Acts for this purpose.

The reporting requirements of subsection (b) of section 401 of Public Law 89-367, as amended, are considered permanent and would be equally applicable to this provision.

Section 604 of Public Law 92-436, September 26, 1972 imposed certain new requirements on the Department of Defense by amending section 412 of Public Law 86-149 by adding subsection (e) which (1) requires authorization each fiscal year beginning with FY 1974 of the average military training student loads, and (2) requires an annual written report to Congress beginning March 1, 1973, recommending the average student load for each category of training for the next three fiscal years. The data necessary to comply with these requirements is being developed. As soon as this data is available, but no later than March 1, 1973, the required report will be submitted to the Congress together with the necessary provision for inclusion in this proposal to authorize the annual average military training student load.

Applicable statements related to environmental impact are also being provided as required by section 102(2) (c) of Public Law 91-190.

Sincerely,

J. FRED BUZHARDT.

By Mr. STEVENSON (for himself and Mr. HART, Mr. PROXMIER, Mr. PERCY, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. TAFT, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. INOUE, Mr. NELSON, Mr. BAYH, and Mr. HUMPHREY):

S. 1265. A bill to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 for the purpose of determining the causes and means of preventing shoreline erosion;

S. 1266. A bill to amend 33 U.S.C. 426 for the purpose of authorizing the Army Corps of Engineers to undertake Emergency Erosion Control Projects;

S. 1267. A bill to amend the Disaster Relief Act of 1970 for the purpose of making clear that disaster assistance is available to those communities affected by extraordinary shoreline erosion damage; and

S. 1268. A bill to amend 33 U.S.C. 426 for the purpose of providing the right of reimbursement to local interests for undertaking repair of shore damages attributable to Federal navigation works pursuant to section 4261. Referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. President, rapidly accelerating erosion of our shorelines, aggravated in the Great Lakes by recordbreaking water levels, presents a serious problem. Based on my own experience with Lake Michigan, I believe it is a problem we are not fully prepared to face either in terms of understanding the causes or providing the resources to protect against its effects.

I fully support recent efforts by the Great Lakes Congressmen to take all reasonable steps to lower Great Lakes water levels. Under the best of circumstances, however, this will only reduce lake levels by several inches as we head into a stormy spring during which lake levels are expected to continue rising. Lowering levels will help, but clearly more is needed to save valuable shorelines along the Great Lakes as well as the Nation's seacoasts. I am, therefore, introducing four bills to provide a better long-range understanding of erosion causation and to provide increased Federal resources for immediate protection.

A number of recent studies by noted geologists at the University of Michigan, the Lake Michigan Federation, and the National Park Service raise some very serious questions about our past approach to erosion control. The proliferation of manmade structures built off our shorelines and the consequent increase in shoreline erosion have caused these geologists to relate the effect of such construction on normal current patterns to the ecological damage along the beaches. Underwater currents run parallel to the shoreline and deposit sand which create underwater sandbars along the shoreline. These sandbars act as a natural defense for the beaches against the erosive action of incoming waves.

When a manmade structure is built perpendicular to the beach, it interrupts

the along-shore currents and causes turbulence on the downside of the structure. This turbulence destroys and sand bars, stripping the beaches of their natural defense against the waves and opening the way for accelerating erosion. As the turbulence destroys more of the sandbars, the erosion progresses down the beach. Historically, those farther down the beach have erected their own breakwaters in an effort to protect themselves against the advancing erosion. This further interrupts the natural shoreline currents causing further acceleration of erosion in the area.

These findings suggest that by not taking into account in the design and construction of manmade structures these uncharted offshore currents, it is possible that some manmade structures designed to protect the shoreline, have in fact contributed to its erosion.

The recently passed Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 provides Federal funds for the development by States of shoreline management plans which govern shoreline construction. The act is administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Federal agency with the greatest expertise and interest in the study of near-shore currents and their relationship to manmade structures.

If it is possible to reduce erosion by effectively designing new structures or redesigning old ones to take account of these offshore currents, every State's shoreline management plan should do so. The first bill I am introducing therefore amends the Coastal Zone Management Act by authorizing the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, working in conjunction with the States and the Army Corps of Engineers, to conduct test studies of the interrelationship between these offshore currents and manmade structures.

In recognition of the especially critical nature of this problem in the Great Lakes, the amendment authorizes the first test study in Lake Michigan since it contains a large number of easily identifiable areas of disastrous erosion down-current of major manmade structures, and also suffers from the accelerating effects of record high water levels. The amendment also authorizes similar test studies in the other Great Lakes. Using the data and conclusions of these test studies, NOAA could then determine what further individual studies, if any, would be needed to develop acceptable erosion-reducing criteria for new shoreline construction as part of each State's shoreline management plan.

It has also become increasingly apparent that short-term remedial efforts are needed to preserve eroding shorelines during the time it will take to gain a more complete understanding of the effects of major erosion control structures. Present laws dealing with erosion control place too much emphasis on individual project studies which often take years to complete while valuable shorelines wash away. These bills give the Federal Government better tools for dealing with erosion now.

The first bill grants the Army Corps of Engineers emergency erosion control

authority. Currently, the only emergency authority the corps has is for flood control. As the erosion problem has worsened, the corps has been faced with either characterizing erosion as "flooding" or refusing to do any emergency work while shorelines wash away.

The threat this spring from erosion, especially in the Great Lakes, is as serious as the threat from flooding. This bill specifically authorizes the corps to repair, construct or modify erosion control structures on an emergency remedial basis.

The second bill amends the Disaster Assistance Act to make it clear that shoreline areas suffering from severe and unforeseen erosion where life or property is seriously endangered qualify for disaster assistance, including low interest loans. Recent consultations with the Office of Emergency Preparedness indicate it now believes that the "disaster" of accelerating erosion can be as serious as natural disasters like "flooding" and "hurricanes" currently designated in the law. This amendment would allow appropriate State action to trigger disaster assistance for individuals fighting to save shoreline facilities before they are washed away.

The third bill amends section 111 of the 1968 Rivers and Harbors Act to provide Federal reimbursement to communities and individuals which repair shore damages caused by Federal navigation structures. Under the current law, the corps must complete its study ascertaining Federal fault under section 111 prior to any actual construction "for the prevention or mitigation of shore damages attributable to Federal navigation works." Under this amendment, those individuals or communities which cannot afford to wait for completion of such a study will be eligible for reimbursement for projects which are consistent with the studies' final recommendations. Those who protect themselves against erosion damage which is later found to be the Federal Government's fault, are entitled to reimbursement. The shore protection devices minimize the damage for which the Government is responsible. And, if responsible, the Federal Government would have been obligated to build them.

These erosion control proposals are intended to give us a long-term understanding of erosion causes, and short-term, immediate protection. Given the seriousness of the present situation, I hope the Senate will be able to act on these proposals soon. Much hangs in the balance for the millions upon millions who live, work, and relax along our Nation's shorelines.

Mr. HART, Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois (Mr. STEVENSON) is to be commended for the initiative and leadership he has provided in introducing legislation to cope with the devastation that is now occurring to the Great Lakes through shore erosion. The research and financial assistance provided for in the legislation will go a long way toward solving a problem which is destroying a precious resource.

The legislation recognizes that it is in the interest of this country to devote

Federal resources to the protection of shores from erosion regardless of whether the shore is publicly or privately owned. In fact, I am hard pressed to envision any stretch of beach along Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, or any other Great Lake the destruction of which would not represent a serious public loss. For that reason, in addition to the remedies proposed by this legislation, we must seek additional ways of providing financial assistance for the protection of eroded shoreline, including additional Federal funds to prevent the erosion of private lands. If the public has a stake in preventing erosion of private lands, then I think it reasonable to invest sufficient public funds to protect that stake.

The study by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency of the currents and shore erosion of Lake Michigan and the other Great Lakes is indeed welcome. The knowledge gained will provide valuable ammunition toward solving Great Lakes erosion control problems. The legislation calls for the first of the studies to take place on Lake Michigan. The lack of knowledge with respect to the causes of erosion on Lake Michigan is acute and I can think of no better candidate for our initial efforts. But I would hope that in the hearings on this legislation information could be gathered as to the wisdom of the research proceeding on all of the Great Lakes simultaneously. Certainly the knowledge gained with respect to the Lake Michigan study will in many ways be applicable to the other Great Lakes as well. But scientists tell me that research on currents, bottom contours, and other factors which would not be duplicative of the Lake Michigan work is sorely needed. I would hope further to explore this with the appropriate committee.

The legislation proposed by the Senator from Illinois responds to the erosion control problems of the Great Lakes, but to the country as a whole. I am pleased to join with the Senator from Illinois in cosponsoring the legislation.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. HATHAWAY):

S. 1269. A bill to amend the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950 with respect to the payment of certain expenses of members of the advisory committee appointed pursuant to such act. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES INDUSTRY
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. President, on October 9, 1972, the North Pacific Act of 1954 was amended to provide that the expenses of Advisory Committeemen attending Commission meetings would be paid. The amendment I offer today amends the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950 to provide the same reimbursement for transportation expenses and per diem allowances for the committeemen of the North Atlantic fishing industries.

This is a simple amendment which would provide the identical equitable reimbursement for the fishermen of New England as the Congress has already approved for the west coast fishermen. We urge the Senate to act favorably and

quickly on this legislation. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 1269

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second sentence of section 4(b) of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950 (16 U.S.C. 983(b)) is amended by striking out "may" and inserting in lieu thereof "shall".

By Mr. TUNNEY:

S. 1270. A bill to establish in the State of California the Santa Monica Mountain and Seashore National Urban Park. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAIN AND SEASHORE
NATIONAL URBAN PARK

Mr. TUNNEY, Mr. President, today I am introducing a bill to establish the Santa Monica Mountain and Seashore National Urban Park. The bill, cosponsored by my colleague Senator ALAN CRANSTON, would create a major national park along the beaches of Santa Monica Bay and the mountains and valleys of the Santa Monica Mountains in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties in California. A similar bill will be introduced soon in the House of Representatives by Congressman ALFONZO BELL.

Mr. President, the need to protect this region, by creation of a national park, is urgent. Never before in America has such a large, concentrated population suffered from such a scarcity of recreational resources. Although 10 million people live in metropolitan Los Angeles, they have less open space for public recreational and cultural uses than any other major city in the United States, including New York. This imbalance is intensified by the great yearly influx of visitors to the area—over 8 million annually in southern California. The strain on existing recreational resources is near the breaking point. Beaches are overcrowded. Camping for hundreds of miles around require reservations long in advance, tens of thousands turned away on many weekends. A county park in the Santa Monica Mountains is a case in point: Its facilities were consistently so overused that officials were forced to close the area to overnight campers.

The Santa Monica chain offers the only major open space in the entire area and it should be protected against encroaching urban sprawl.

The resource at stake in the area is unique. It is the only example of a Mediterranean climate in North America—with all the plant and animal life indigenous to that particular climate. Sage, sumac, and yucca cover the hillsides.

There are deer, coyote, bobcat, raccoon, rabbit, fox, grey squirrel, and quail. Marsh and water birds frequent the coastal area.

Also the mountains and coastlands are an archeological wonder: 600 sites have been identified, and one expert estimates that this is only one-tenth the number that await discovery in the mountain chain.

All residents, whether they hike in the